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Friday, March 3, 1905.

With ten more policemen on the force, hoodlums may reasonably expect to receive some attention.

Shoshone Falls quit roaring on Wednesday, and the Legislature at Boise is expected to cease today.

Senator Smoot refrained from replying to Senator Kearns, thus doing the best he could for his side of the case.

It seems quite easy to promote unanimity in the Senate, by merely taking up a House bill for execution.

Sportsmen humbly feel that it would be cruel to allow the killing of more ducks than they want to shoot.

To prove that it is not at all unreasonable, the light company is willing to wait a few weeks for its new franchise.

But when a House bill finds favor in the Senate, the House cannot help wondering if it is a worthy measure, after all.

Dealers, on the other hand, are convinced that the movement against the use of cigarettes is more or less injurious.

Are the legislators satisfied with their experience, or have they not enjoyed their evenings as much as they hoped they would?

And yet, even three or four months hence, it will be just like the inquisitive public to be still interested in the franchise matter.

Moreover, the light company may want to give a few Councilmen time to forget that they are opposed to the franchise extension.

Some men connected with the World's Fair commission are in favor of a thorough investigation of everything that does not relate to them.

Having had experience with them, Inspector Halvorsen can sincerely recommend the slot machines as things that pay remarkably well.

But the investigating committee can at any time secure positive assurance that the accounts of Mr. Whitaker are all right, by merely asking him.

Evidently those members who think that the office of District Attorney should be abolished, have not talked with any of the District Attorneys.

It is said that Mr. Whitaker was not always courteous at St. Louis, but as so much liquor was bought some people must have been very well treated.

Evidently there is a widespread impression that policemen do not have to work, as there are over 300 applicants for the ten new places on the force.

However, the lecture on diseases might have been more beneficial to the members if it had included advice as to the way of getting rid of the itch for office.

Members of the Legislature were given some ideas by Secretary Beatty of the Health Board Wednesday evening, but can they use them in their business?

Perhaps some Councilmen will vote for the light franchise extension, to show that they were not prejudiced when they criticized the company for asking for it.

As the amount available has a limit, the members making up the appropriation list cannot hope to give complete satisfaction to representatives of the public institutions.

Will some of the new policemen be assigned to residence districts, or will people still have to come down town when they wish to have the pleasure of looking at an officer?

Not only is the light company willing to have its franchise matter laid over for some months, but it would consent

to the postponement of the Newhouse proposition indefinitely.

## A NEEDED UNIFICATION.

Once more, a little heart-to-heart talk with Gentiles.

This is suggested by the language of an old timer who has been with the Gentiles in their heaviest fights.

He says that there are two cities in Salt Lake—a Gentile city and a Mormon city.

The Mormon city is supported by the Mormons and a considerable share of the Gentiles; and the Gentile city is supported by a part of the Gentiles. And he wants to know how long this sort of thing is to continue, and how long the Gentiles can afford to have the balance of trade running against them.

This gentleman has presented a great economic question. With the present trend of things there is a steady, insistent, insidious and rapid absorption by the Mormon city of the Gentile wealth. No community can forever live and have the balance forever flowing from it to an opponent.

Are there two cities here?

Socially, yes. Religiously, yes. Politically, yes. Commercially, yes.

The resumption of plural marriage and the recrudescence of plural marriage cohabitation have maintained the old social condition; and with very few exceptions there is no social intermingling of strict Mormons with Gentiles who have Gentile origin.

Religiously the division remains the same as in the days of yore. The men who have denied their own faith in the Mormon theology, the "prophets, seers and revelators," who have discarded their own mission by their mendacious and evasive testimony at Washington, still continue to avow themselves and to demand recognition as the living oracles; and their followers who accept the men in lieu of the faith continue in large degree their adoring submission.

While all this time the evangelical churches are laboring on, making scarcely any impression upon, and certainly having no church relation or communion with, the Mormon church.

Politically there are two cities, because practically all faithful Mormons have no other politics than obedience to the chiefs. There may be many Mormons who have never been asked to forsake their partisan faith or associations. There may be many Mormons, so-called, who would not do so if asked. But any faithful Mormon is liable to be asked when his vote is needed; and every faithful Mormon would obey, if the word came from and by "proper authority," and then would keep the secret. And that the Mormon leaders manage to make their city the triumphant one here is due to the fact that they know just about how many Mormon votes they need to take from one party to the other, to place the city in the hands of either party.

Commercially the Mormons continue to deal largely with their own institutions. Just to the extent that it is desirable, the officials of the church, from the highest to the least, exercise a constant, cunning and efficient influence upon their followers to support Mormon business houses and to withhold support from Gentile business houses.

Circumstances of recent occurrence can be cited to demonstrate that the ruin of an honest Gentile engaged in business was deliberately sought, and may yet be accomplished, because of certain malignant activities aroused against him by local officials of the Mormon church.

Mormon solidarity is complete. With what do the Gentiles offset it?

Is there any Gentile union in politics that anywhere near compares in efficiency with the Mormon hierarchy's power in politics?

Is there any conjunction of Gentiles in commercial life that begins to compare in effectiveness, for the Gentile city or community here, with the strong commercial allegiance of the Mormons, under the direction of their leaders?

The Mormon city, then, is the Zion to which the Gentiles have come to pay tribute. Zion keeps its own and gets what it can from the wicked outsiders. Our visitor stated the case in a nutshell. Half concealed as the purposes and methods are, they are still visible and they are still effective.

The Gentiles may go on producing more wealth, and bringing more wealth to Utah; they may adorn the city; but all, from beginning to end, pay tribute to the Mormon city.

The controversy is not a fair fight as it stands. The Mormons are almost a unit; and they are successfully contending against their "enemies the Gentiles," whose solidarity they prevent by every means known to cunning minds.

The remedy is Gentile unification in Salt Lake.

## ALSO AN APOSTOLIC GEM.

The Deseret News, in its editorial columns, tells a story under the title of "Another Kearns Gem." It goes back to the time when the senior Senator from Utah was on the stump as a candidate for office some years ago. According to the News, he paid a eulogy to the Mormons—the pioneers of Cache valley, where he was speaking, and said that if it had not been for those great men (the News calls them the Mormon authorities) the waters which irrigated the fields would still be running into the Gulf of Mexico.

Well, that is not as much of a mistake to make about the Mormon leaders as some of them have recently made about themselves or each other. For instance, not long since one of the apostles said that another one was running toward the Gulf of Mexico,

when in reality he was running toward Canada.

## THE STRAWBERRY VALLEY ACTION.

It is clear that the land-owners of Utah county, working exactly on lines laid down by the Federal reclamation service, and following the forms approved in the Interior Department, are taking the best possible means to bring the Strawberry Valley reservoir project to the point of practical work. Twelve hundred of them have petitioned for the storage and division of the waters of the Strawberry, and for the further consideration of the scheme by the reclamation service. They have full faith in its practicability and in the benefit the water would be to them. It is probable that their request will carry such weight as to effectuate the beginning of practical operations.

It would be an expensive project to store that water and bring it through a long tunnel, into Spanish Fork canyon so that it would be useful to the petitioners. But they have such faith in the benefit which they would receive thereby, that they are willing to agree to reimburse to the Government the cost of it, to the extent of forty dollars an acre. As the signers represent twenty thousand acres, that means a guaranty to the Government of eight hundred thousand dollars. If it should be found, on more thorough investigation and estimate, that the cost would be more than this (which is not likely), probably the farmers would be reinforced or would raise their limitation to the required extent.

We are glad to see this sign of life in the people, with respect to invoking the aid which can be had under the National Irrigation Law. We are glad to believe that speedy results will follow. And we are especially hopeful that yet further steps will soon be taken of importance to the State, in this same direction.

Utah has done a good deal of talking in this matter of taking advantage of the benefits offered by the irrigation law, and a good many boasts have been made of the State's preparedness, but the fact is that we are at the tail of the procession, and it is time something were being done to get on. Nevada has the Truckee-Carson rivers project well under way; Arizona is well along with the great Salt River reclamation project; New Mexico is getting started on the Elephant Buttes or Honda project; Idaho has the Minidoka scheme well advanced; Montana has the Milk River scheme well begun; and so it goes.

Utah started in hot with the Utah Lake proposition, probably the very best of all that are named; but it is practically exactly where it was two years ago. The Strawberry Valley project, which was a minor branch of the Utah Lake project, now comes to the front with more apparent vitality than the main plan. The mere statement of the case seems to show that something is wrong; that Utah lacks push and enterprise in this matter. The old perverted notion that befogged men's minds for a time, that this reclamation of arid land, or adding to the water supply of land already partly irrigated, has been pretty well dispelled, and it is now generally understood that this is a beneficent governmental agency that can be had for the asking but that itself asks for nothing. The people who want it must apply for it, and take the necessary steps to get it. Why have not Utah people kept up with the people of the neighboring States in obtaining this mighty and beneficent aid?

## WHERE THEY ARE AT.

The Deseret News is in a peck of trouble—partly created by one of its correspondents, who is "an experienced Elder in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," and partly created by its own forgetfulness or misreading of certain testimony given at Washington.

This elder has been thinking; and therefore he wants to know "where are we at?" From the testimony of President Smith or some other dignitary at Washington, this elder has found that "under a rule of the church a man could not be dropped, excommunicated or disfellowshipped from the church without first having a chance to defend himself." And the elder now refers to the dropping of presidents of stakes and bishops and other officers from their high callings, without the making of any charge and without any chance to defend themselves.

The News holds that these are vastly different cases; that a man might be entitled to hearing before losing membership, but that a man holding a presiding position in the church is liable to be removed from that mere position at any time it is thought to be necessary.

This construction is necessary in order to protect the hierarchy from a charge of tyrannous, or at least unkind, dealing with presiding officers who do not happen to be agreeable to members of the hierarchy. And therefore the News makes the doctrine appear that while a man cannot be excommunicated

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from the church without charges and without a chance to defend, he can be dropped from official position at any time by the will of the authorities.

And right here the Deseret News falls into one of those yawning, unpadding, odoriferous pitfalls of its own untruth and misrepresentation.

A short time since it was desired to place Apostles Taylor and Cowley in a condition of suspension. Apostle Smoot testified that he had raised the question of having their names dropped from the quorum pending the charges that they had taken plural wives since the manifesto. But, according to his testimony, President Joseph P. Smith reminded the apostle no man could be dropped without having a hearing. And so the rule which the News now says exists concerning men holding official positions was not a rule when applied to these two apostles.

No wonder the experienced elder asks "Where are we at?" And no wonder the Deseret News does not print his name and communication. And no wonder it censures him in a half column of guff. Because, since the testimony of President Smith at Washington, nearly every Mormon of intelligence has been asking himself that same question, "Where are we at?" And the Deseret News has been absolutely unable to reply.

## REMARKABLE DIFFERENCES.

When a member of the Illinois Legislature charged corruption and boodle upon members of that body, he was promptly expelled.

When certain members of the California Legislatures were charged with boodling and corruption, they were promptly expelled.

And the difference between the two cases does not end there.

In the Illinois case, every obstacle was thrown in the way of the accuser; he was not allowed time to procure evidence, and was denied process to bring forward his case. But the men whom he accused throttled him, took snap judgment, and threw him out.

In the California case, every opportunity and ample time were allowed for the making of the case. The boodlers were not sustained by their fellow-members as in Illinois, nor did the accused vote on their own cases.

It is a remarkable contrast, coming so close as it does in time, one case with the other. And California wins all the laurels, while Illinois grasps only the weeds, and earns public contempt.

In both cases, the offenders against the high standard of official integrity which should prevail, illustrate the deterioration in American standards of public life, which we referred to the other day. But there are many cheerful signs of reaction, a reaching out after the former and higher plane of official conduct.

Undoubtedly, the laxity arose from the carelessness of honest men, ignorant men who meant no harm, rather than from a deliberate lowering of the standards by designing rogues. But the very lapses of honest men paved the way for the work of the rascals. The public, knowing the good intentions of careless officials, and confidently relying upon their personal honor and integrity, overlooked the carelessness, and the wrong was corrected as best it might be.

But rogues, seeing the opportunities thus made, advanced themselves by intrigue and impudence, into positions of trust and responsibility, until the whole earth seems to be a world of graft. But the people as a mass are honest, and retain for the most part the old ideas of integrity and faithfulness to trust. The rogues are in a ridiculous minority, and signs multiply that they have had their day. All that is needed is for the people to sense the situation and arouse themselves; and then there will be a cleansing of the Augean stables compared with which the feat of Hercules will seem but child's play. The rascals would do well to go into hiding before the coming of the day of wrath.

## SMOOT CALLED A FAWNER.

The Spokane, Washington, Spokesman-Review contains some interviews with prominent people of that city who have recently visited the capital of the Nation. Among other things said by one of the business men is that he was impressed in Washington, D. C., by the almost unanimous unpopularity of Reed Smoot. He declares that Smoot is a fawner, and adds:

One of his (Smoot's) favorite tricks is to take a position just two or three seats in front of any member who is delivering an address. He watches the speaker, eyes him up and down, fawns on him, and ends by applause that is even humiliating to the man who has delivered the address. It is explained that Smoot has been doing this to curry favor, but from common belief the result has been exactly the reverse of what he hoped for.

Well, well! And this is the divine prophet who was to go to the capital of the Nation, to lead the wicked and ignorant Gentile Senators into the way of all righteousness, all-wisdom and god-like dignity!

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